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Canada, Civil Defence
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE DIVISION

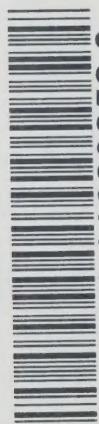
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Action at the Rescue School, Canadian Civil Defence College.



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THREE TIMES ROUND

by

R. B. Curry
Director, Emergency Measures Organization

Three times round! The duck-and-cover philosophy of the A-Bomb era; the evacuation theme of the H-Bomb age, and now again, today's newest techniques for the nuclear-armed Intercontinental Ballistic Missile -- shelters and voluntary dispersal.

On September 1, 1959, the new federal Civil Defence policy came into being. Effective on this date, the responsibility for the co-ordination of civilian measures for survival preparedness was assumed by the Emergency Measures Organization of the Privy Council Office.



R. B. Curry,
Director,
Emergency Measures Organization.

This new policy was announced to Canadians on March 23, 1959, by the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada. He stated to the House of Commons that "This government believes that civilian measures to prepare for the possibility of nuclear war must be taken as seriously as are military measures".

To meet this requirement, the federal responsibilities for Civil Defence were divided into three spheres of operation. The Department of National Defence (Army) is now responsible for the national warning system and the maintenance and operation of emergency communication facilities, bomb location and damage assessment, re-entry operations, radiological detection of fallout areas and the provision of emergency support to provincial and municipal authorities.

The Department of National Health and Welfare continues to exercise its functions and duties in the health and welfare fields of Civil Defence and to assist provincial and local governments with the organization and operation of these services. In addition, this department will also be responsible for the administration and operation of the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior.

The Minister of Justice, through the R.C.M.P., is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the controlling and directing of traffic in connection with Civil Defence exercises and operations.

The Prime Minister, through the Emergency Measures Organization, exercises the following Civil Defence duties: the co-ordination of Civil Defence planning by departments and agencies of the Government of Canada; the preparation of Civil Defence plans in relation to matters that are not the responsibility of any other department or agency of the federal government; assistance to provincial and local governments with their preparation for Civil Defence measures; and general liaison with allied countries regarding civilian preparedness.

In addition to the above, the Prime Minister stated that the Government of Canada was quite prepared to agree that the provincial and local Civil Defence facilities, both equipment and personnel, be made available to meet the humanitarian requirements of peacetime disasters. The federal government also increased its financial assistance on approved Civil Defence projects from 50 per cent, as in the past, to 75 per cent. Previously the federal government paid 50 per cent of Civil Defence expenditures, with the provinces and municipalities sharing the remainder of the cost on a 25-25 basis. In future, the remaining 25 per cent will be shared between the provinces and municipalities on a mutually agreed basis.

On October 2, a Dominion-Provincial Conference on Civil Defence was held in Ottawa under the chairmanship of the Hon. George K. Pearkes, Minister of National Defence. This was attended by cabinet ministers from nine of the ten provinces, plus a number of federal ministers (members of the Cabinet Committee on Emergency Plans), and senior officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Army and the Emergency Measures Organization. All provincial Civil Defence co-ordinators were also in attendance. The meeting was held with a view to discussing the Civil Defence proposals of the federal government made in April, 1959.

Pertinent points discussed during the conference included the feasibility of the existing evacuation policy of the government, the role of the Army in Civil Defence operations and the Financial Assistance Program. A highlight of the conference was a staged demonstration put on by the Army to explain graphically its new role in Civil Defence and to exhibit some of the equipment needed to fulfill its responsibilities.

At the conclusion of the conference, the chairman held an open press conference at which time he stated that "Every prudent householder should have a room prepared so that his family could exist for 48 hours in the event of a nuclear attack." The Minister also stated that the planned evacuation policy for probable target areas was no longer considered feasible in event of an attack by I.C.B.M.'s. However, should the warning of attack be sufficiently in advance, there still can be voluntary evacuation on the part of the citizens of any community. Only if a panic situation developed would it be necessary to implement controlled evacuation.

As a result of the conference, it is also stressed strongly that the training of civilians in Civil Defence would be a continuing and very important provincial responsibility. To meet this requirement, the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, the federal training centre for Civil Defence volunteers, is to be continued and possibly enlarged. The College will offer instruction at Arnprior and will also offer training aids and services to the provinces on a local basis, that is in areas where the province has a primary training role such as in health services or welfare services. The special training section of the CD College will give guidance and provide publications and other materials for local training. The policy and training direction of the CD College will be the responsibility of an interdepartmental policy committee headed by the Emergency Measures Organization.

In order to alert Canada in the event of an attack, a 24-hour watch is now being maintained at Army Headquarters in co-operation with radar-warning lines and the Joint U.S.-Canada Air Defence Command at Colorado Springs. Should a pending attack develop, it will be the Army's responsibility, after authority has been received from the Prime Minister, to relay this warning to the whole population through the army commands and provincial Civil Defence headquarters. For the first time, these commands now coincide with provincial boundaries and a direct contact between the provincial Civil Defence headquarters and command headquarters is being maintained.

MAY EQUIP FIREMEN WITH PLASTIC HOSE

A super-duper version of the common garden plastic hose may replace conventional fire hoses within a year, Ontario Fire Marshal W.J. Scott disclosed recently.

The new hose, currently being tested by fire departments in Ottawa, Hamilton and Bracebridge, weighs about one-third the weight of present hose, requires no drying out and is resistant to mildew, oil and grease, he said.

The plastic hose, he stated, can also be used in place of six-inch iron pipes.

The new hose is now in use by most Civil Defence units in England, he stated.

(Toronto Daily Star)

A REPORT FROM INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

During the recent changes in organization at Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, a continuity of effort was maintained in regard to distribution of Civil Defence informational material, displays, liaison and related matters.

In January all Civil Defence displays were concentrated in Ottawa, erected and were on exhibit for the purposes of evaluation, revision and in certain cases, disposal, in order to conform with the new federal Civil Defence policy and breakdown of responsibilities between the Emergency Measures Organization, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the R.C.M.P., Department of Transport and other government agencies. A total of 27 displays were examined and particulars of the action taken and availability will be detailed in the next issue of "Civil Defence - Canada".

The redistribution of existing publications formerly stocked by Information Services Division was made prior to January 1st and arrangements for their future production, issue and maintenance of adequate stocks, has been assigned to the departments and agencies concerned.

At present three new displays are in the process of production. Two are being produced for Emergency Health Services and one for Emergency Welfare Services. The two Health displays cover the subjects of improvised hospitals and the stockpiling program, while the Welfare display will illustrate particulars of the emergency feeding service.

Publications presently in production include "Emergency Evacuation Planning" while several Welfare manuals are in preparation.

Recordings for release to 108 radio stations using the "Here's Health" programs will continue to be produced and programmed for use throughout 1960. These recordings will reflect the new developments in Civil Defence organization and operations.

DISASTER RELIEF MANUAL ISSUED

A comprehensive (U.S.A.) Federal Disaster Relief Manual has been issued for use of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, Governors, mayors, and all other officials responsible for disaster relief.

The Manual was compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress under the sponsorship of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

The 129-page document details the assistance available from 18 agencies by covering four categories:

1. Assistance available;
2. Responsibilities, as provided by specific statutory authority, or as directed in agreement with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, or within the normal statutory authority of an agency;
3. To whom assistance is rendered, whether directly to individual sufferers through State or local governments, or to the governments themselves; and
4. Where to apply, whether to a regional office of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or to the regional office of the Federal Agency providing assistance.

The 18 agencies covered in the manual are: Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Interior, Department of Labor, Department of the Treasury, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Communications Commission, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, Small Business Administration, Veterans' Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, and the American National Red Cross.

The foreword to the Manual notes that the present policy for disaster relief was established by the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (Public Law 875, 81st Congress), which gave the President broad powers to provide immediate assistance through all departments of the Federal Government when a major natural disaster occurs. The exercise of these powers was delegated by the President to the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to effect coordinated disaster relief under the law.

The Manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at 35 cents a copy.

TELEPHONE FIRM DISTRIBUTES CD INFORMATION POSTERS TO ITS PATRONS

More than half a million telephone patrons in San Francisco, California, have received Civil Defense information posters from their telephone company.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Francisco printed 524,000 of the 8 x 10 cardboard bulletins for distribution to all subscribers. The action was the result of co-ordinated planning with the city's Disaster Council and Corps.

The card, entitled "Enemy Attack . . . Here's What To Do Before, During and After", briefly outlines essential actions to take under emergency situations. It also incorporates revision of the State Plan and explains the possibility of strategic dispersal.

This is the second year the telephone company has printed and distributed the Civil Defense information posters with the new directories. Local Civil Defense officials are urged whenever possible to make similar use of local industry resources in informing the public in Civil Defense methods and procedures.

(From OCDM Information Bulletin,
No. 153)

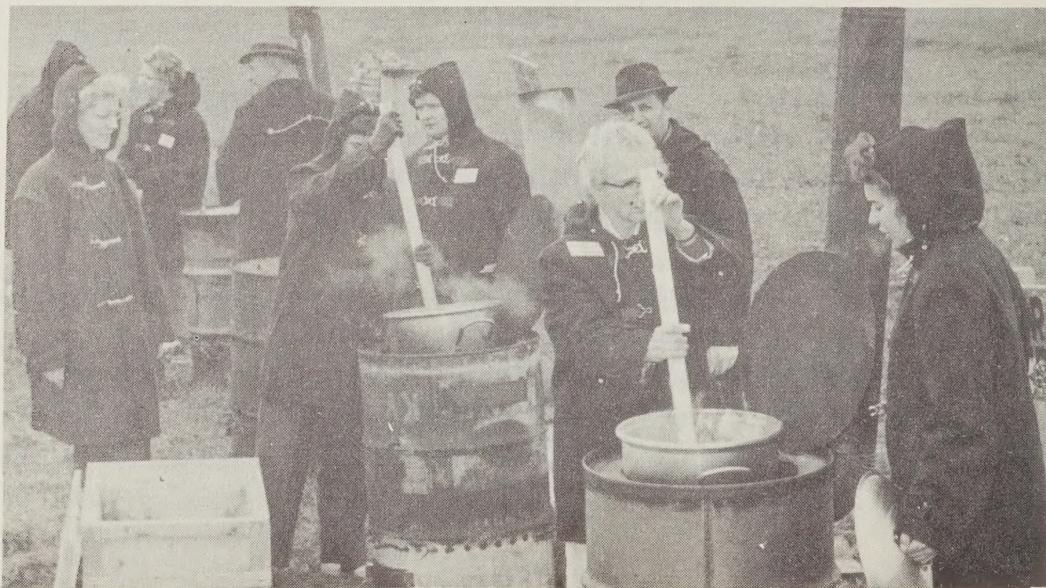
CANNED FISH IDEAL FOR EMERGENCY MEALS

Fish was the main dish at a recent mass emergency feeding exercise conducted at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ont. The demonstration, carried out under simulated field conditions as part of a training course for volunteer Civil Defence workers, proved to be an unqualified success, with the meal being prepared and 250 appetites fed in short order.

Prepared in "Soyer" boilers -- which can be easily improvised from 40-gallon oil drums and which date from the Crimean War -- the main fish course proved to be succulent and nutritious, as was demonstrated when the 250 paper plates were gathered up. Noodles, baked apples, milk and coffee formed the remainder of the menu.

Civil Defence officials cited canned fish as being an ideal basis for a mass emergency meal in that it is readily available, easily prepared and, by reason of its containers, free from contamination. The recipe for the fish dish was supplied by the Home Economists of Canada's Department of Fisheries.

(From "Trade News" issued by the Department of Fisheries, Canada.)



Preparing the meal which featured fish as the main course, emergency feeding students are seen utilizing the well-known soyer type stove.



Baked apples formed the dessert portion of the meal and were prepared in outdoor ovens at the Canadian Civil Defence College. Seen checking the results are (L. to R.) Mrs. Nora Reid, restaurant manager of Regina and P.H. Stehelin, Chief, Emergency Welfare Services.



Emergency feeding course students and "guests" are seen serving and receiving the emergency type meal which featured fish as the main course.

STAFF CHANGES

MURRAY F. CHEETHAM

Murray Cheetham resigned from the Civil Service in November after four years association with Federal Civil Defence Headquarters and is now on the staff of Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto.

Murray was responsible for a great number of innovations in the PR field of Civil Defence and was highly respected by both his colleagues in Information Services and his associates in the provinces. All wish him well in his new endeavours.

BRIAN C. GREGGAINS

Brian C. Greggains has been appointed Senior Information Officer of the Information Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Mr. Greggains has had thirteen years of varied experience in public relations, advertising and free-lance writing in both England and Canada.

After wartime service with the Royal Indian Navy (VR) he joined the public relations department of the U.K. Automobile Association. Later he worked for various advertising agencies including the London Press Exchange where for three years he was a senior public relations account executive.

Coming to Canada in April 1954, he joined McConnell, Eastman in Toronto as a copywriter and in 1956 he became Public Relations Manager at J. Walter Thompson (Toronto).

In July 1959 he again returned to the free-lance writing field and produced articles for Macleans, The Star Weekly, Saturday Night and a variety of business papers. He has broadcast regularly on CBC's National and International network programmes.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO FCDH STAFF

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL G.S. HATTON

(In the Autumn of 1959, Major-General G.S. Hatton announced his resignation as Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator. The following is his statement made to the Federal Civil Defence Headquarters staff.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have a problem in the fourth dimension, as you know: time. These farewell remarks to you would have been more appropriate on the first of September when our organization was disrupted or on the second of November, when I finally leave. Instead, we have an unsatisfactory compromise - the fifteenth of October - that produces for me this problem in the fourth dimension.

Secondly, I have resigned and my reasons for so doing have been made public. It would be quite improper for me to discuss these reasons now and I do not propose so to do.

To solve both problems, I ask you to ignore, for the purpose of what I am going to say, both the period between the disruption and my departure, and my resignation, neither of which in the aeons of eternity and even the span of man's life, is of any consequence.

Please accept my remarks against the background that our old organization still exists, that I am making a normal departure on retirement and that I have come here this afternoon to say farewell to my good friends and good companions in a great endeavour.

Some 250 years ago Joseph Addison said "Tis not in mortals to commend success". I do not agree and would prefer, in the spirit of Kipling's "IF" to say "We must learn to meet with Triumph and Disaster and treat these two imposters just the same".

As we look back we can, without complacency, claim some degree of success in our endeavours to provide for the Survival of our country in a National Disaster. I want to thank you all for the part you have played in these endeavours; and also to thank you for your loyal support, the personal extent of which is best known to your own conscience.

In any team, especially a large one, some members are stronger than others but that is of small consequence. Loyalty is what makes a team. No doubt many of you have felt that I was super critical and might with advantage have been:

"To your virtues ever kind
To your faults a little blind."

Recently, a niece of mine, engaged to a Naval Officer, complained to me that her fiancee seldom paid her compliments and was at times critical of her demeanour, dress and deportment. I tried to explain that this stemmed from his Service training. The Captain of one of Her Majesty's ships, during his daily rounds, does not compliment the bosun on the brightness of the bollards, nor the whiteness of the decks, but remarks forcefully if the decks are dirty. The less the Captain says, the happier the crew.

This procedure may not be entirely satisfactory when applied to fiancees or even to wives but it is a better method for controlling a large organization than the Ed Sullivan technique of "Give the littel lady a big hand however poor she be".

In conclusion, let me quote the words of a world-famous soldier of my own Corps who died defending Khartoum about 70 years ago. The last entry in General Gordon's diary read: "I have done my best".

I hope and believe that each and all of us here are entitled to say in respect of Civil Defence "I have done my best" and that, ladies and gentlemen, is all that matters.

Goodbye, good luck and God bless you all.

COURSE SCHEDULE FOR CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

FEBRUARY - JULY 1960

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
8-12 Feb.	418	Staff General
8-19 Feb.	420	DND Rescue
15-19 Feb.	421	Nurse Educators
22-26 Feb.	422	Staff General (French)
22-26 Feb.	424	Rescue "C" (French)
7-11 Mar.	425	Physicians and Dentists
7-11 Mar.	426	Casualty Simulation
7-18 Mar.	427	DND Rescue
14-18 Mar.	428	Technique of Instruction
14-18 Mar.	429	Communication Officers Conference
21-25 Mar.	430	Radiological Defence
28 Mar. - 8 Apr.	434	DND Rescue
4-8 Apr.	435	Staff General
4-8 Apr.	436	Welfare
25-29 Apr.	437	Staff General
25-29 Apr.	439A	Rescue "A" (French)
2-6 May	440	Radiological Defence
2-6 May	441	Nurse Specialists
2-6 May	442A	Rescue "A"
9-13 May	443	Pharmacists
9-13 May	442B	Rescue "B"
16-20 May	444	Training Conference (Tentative)
16-20 May	442C	Rescue "C"
30 May - 3 June	446	Staff General
30 May - 3 June	447	Welfare
30 May - 3 June	448A	Rescue "A"
6-10 June	449	Radiological Defence
6-10 June	448B	Rescue "B"
13-17 June	451	Staff General
13-17 June	448C	Rescue "C"

20-24 June	454	Welfare
20-24 June	455B	Rescue "B" (French)
4-8 July	456	Radiological Defence
4-15 July	458	DND Rescue
11-15 July	459	Radiological Defence
18-22 July	461	Education Forum
18-29 July	462	Teenage Course

RURAL RADIO PROGRAMS

Circulating among the radio stations in Nova Scotia at the present time is a series of recorded programs aimed at the rural audience. The ten tapes which average four and one-half minutes each deal with the technical aspects of fallout and what the farmer can do to protect his livestock, poultry, land and crops.

The tapes were produced by Radio Station CKCL, Truro, N.S., for Nova Scotia Civil Defence and were first used by that station. The scripts were carefully checked by an Agricultural Representative and it was the experience of CKBW, that the rural audience was best covered by airing the programs early in the day's broadcasting.

Further use of the tapes is planned by the Provincial Civil Defence Nurse Consultant in her talks to Women's Institutes throughout the province.

This method of reaching the rural listener may not be unique but it is proving effective.



Major E.J. Vickery, Civil Defence Director, Halifax Metropolitan Target Area, is shown discussing a fallout problem with Rodney Harlow, in the Halifax Mobile Control Center which has been exhibited in various provincial centers this summer. Mr. Harlow was recently appointed Director for the towns of Shelburne, Lockport and the Municipality of Shelburne.



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